

FUNSTON, TAMER OF BAD MEN, IS ON JOB

Aguinaldo's Captor Rose to
Top by a Series of Daring
Exploits.

HELPED FREE CUBANS

The fighting man who has struck into the forests and mountain strongholds of Mexico to "get Villa, dead or alive," is the same Fred Funston who was ordered just fifteen years ago this month to "get Aguinaldo." The long arm of coincidence has reached out to push the little general from Kansas to the forefront as the dependable man, when nerve, combined with guile, is required by Uncle Sam.

Funston has been getting what he wants after, whether it was bad men or imperative results, ever since he was graduated into long trousers. He is 51 years of age now and his career has been marked with adventurous episodes. He was 16 when his father, Fognhorn Funston, moved from Carlisle, Ohio, to southwestern Kansas. In 1885 young Fred entered the state University of Kansas, where he had for a classmate William Allen White. There was a negro in the college town who started Funston one day with a gleaming razor. The negro weighed 200 pounds, Funston barely 100. The negro was 5 feet 10 inches tall, Funston 5 feet 3 inches. In fifteen minutes Funston had the half-crazy black man in the lockup and hadn't even missed his own clothing.

Funston was in this city in 1898 when the late Gen. Sikes made a rousing speech at Madison Square Garden in behalf of the oppressed Cubans. Moved by the appeal for "Cuba Libre," Gen. Funston offered his services to the Cuban junta, although he knew nothing about military affairs.

The Cubans were glad to have this vigorous youth and Gen. Funston set himself to study the intricacies of twelve guineas, twelve guineas and other things that a soldier should know. Gen. Gomez made him second in command to Winchester Davis Osgood, the Cornell football player who had charge of the insurgent artillery. Gen. Funston distinguished himself for bravery at Guimaraes in October, 1898, when Osgood was killed. He took command and with a dynamite bomb in his hand led a charge that broke the Spanish front and ended the fight. At Bayamo he was wounded three times and had his horse killed under him. He was in the thick of the fighting at Las Tunas. After this battle the Cubans insisted on shooting fifty prisoners. Funston protested, was waved aside and promptly resigned his commission. Gen. Garcia gave him a safe conduct for transportation and a safe conduct. He fell in with a Spanish patrol and, on the documents, "On reaching the United States in 1898 he was suffering from stomach trouble, malaria and wounds and his weight was just ninety-five pounds."

Didn't Want Easy Job.

When the United States went to war with Spain Gen. Funston was ready to fight again. He declined an easy job as Gen. Miles offered him. "I got what I was after," a commission as colonel of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment of Volunteers. The regiment was ordered to the Philippines and Gen. Funston was sailing for Manila. A music teacher, Miss Eda Blankart, a music teacher, six hours later the transport sailed and when the ship was off Manila he was just before a battle. His regiment had an important place in the fighting around Manila when the Filipino revolution began in 1899. During the fighting at Malolos the regiment was punished by a wicked fire from insurgents who opened on the bank of the Marikina River. Called for volunteers, Gen. Funston swam the river with a revolver strapped to his back and twenty men at his back, charged the Filipino trenches and put the insurgents to flight. Shortly afterward he more than duplicated this exploit, swimming the Rio Grande de la Pambanga with two hundred men and set up a rope ferry by which his troops hauled themselves across the river and delivered a blow that won a battle. For this he was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Gen. Otis described him as "the greatest daredevil in the army."

Not a Soldier Lost.

After eight days march through the jungle, passing by prisoners taken by Aguinaldo's anticipated reinforcements, Gen. Funston and his men reached Aguinaldo's hiding place and arrested him without the loss of a man. The President made Gen. Funston a Brigadier-General of the regular army in recognition of the exploit.

He served here and there until another chance came his way. This was the earthquake which shook San Francisco to pieces and started the great fire. As soon as the full scope of the catastrophe was known, Gen. Funston rushed troops to patrol the streets and guard the banks. As the disaster grew he rose to the occasion. He was policeman, fireman, interpreter and dominated civil authority with army efficiency. He did not hesitate to assume responsibility. He reported to the Secretary of War: "I shall do everything in my power to render assistance and trust to the War Department to authorize any act I may have to take."

How thoroughly he accomplished his task is history too recent to require repetition. After the crisis was over The Sun said of Gen. Funston: "Few have won victories no less renowned than war, and Frederick Funston must be saluted as a victor in a situation."

When ex-President Taft, then Secretary of War, went on his mission to Cuba Gen. Funston went with him. Subsequently he served as head of the army service schools at Fort Leavenworth and in other routine posts of duty. Then came the Mexican crisis of the spring of 1914. When Gen. Huerta's subordinates refused to salute the American flag at Vera Cruz after firing on American sailors and marines. The navy took Vera Cruz and Gen. Funston was sent there in command of a force of occupation and remained in command until the order to withdraw troops arrived.

Dean Favors New Mexican Policy. Detroit, March 11.—"I am in full sympathy with President Wilson's Mexican policy," said W. J. Bryan today. "I favor following, capturing and punishing bandits."

PERSHING HOLDS RECORD IN ARMY ADVANCEMENT

Roosevelt, When President,
Promoted Him Over Heads
of 862 Other Officers.

HIS BRAVERY UNDER FIRE

Ever since he came out of West Point in 1886 as senior cadet captain, the highest honor there, Brig.-Gen. John J. Pershing has been living and fighting battles that fit him preeminently to deal with Villa and his followers.

Gen. Pershing was ten years in the Southwest, fighting Geronimo and his Apaches. He was in the Spanish war with a negro regiment and was called by his Colonel the bravest and coolest man under fire he had ever seen, and he accomplished the extraordinarily difficult task of subjugating the Moros in the Philippines.

It was for all of these things probably, but chiefly for his work in the Philippines, that President Roosevelt in September, 1906, promoted Capt. Pershing to the rank of Brigadier-General, jumping him over the heads of 862 other officers—the record jump in the history of the army.

In January, 1914, Gen. Pershing left the island of Mindanao and four months later he left San Francisco for the Mexican border in command of the Eighth Brigade. On August 27 of last year his wife, who was Frances Warren, daughter of United States Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, and three of their little children were burned to death in the fire at the Presidio in San Francisco.

His First Duty.

Gen. Pershing's first duty after being graduated from West Point, where his rank as senior cadet captain stamped him as the nearest of his classmates to the ideal of a soldier, was to plunge into the campaigns that destroyed the power of Geronimo and opened the Southwest to a tardy civilization.

He was assigned to the old Sixth Cavalry, and in August of 1887, scarcely a year from school, he was commissioned by Gen. Miles for "marching his troops, with pack train, over rough country, 140 miles in forty-six hours, bringing in every animal and man in good condition."

In 1888 Lieut. Pershing rescued a party of horse thieves and cowboys who were being held by hostile Zuni without firing a shot, for which he was "highly recommended for discretion" by Gen. Carr. There were other recommendations of which he was proud during the ten years of service in the Department of Arizona during the desperate clashes there.

His next post was back at West Point as tactical officer, but in 1894 at his own request he rejoined his regiment, the Tenth Cavalry, and went to the Spanish war. He was promoted for gallantry at the battle of El Caney in Cuba.

He was in the Philippines again at his own request, and he became Adjutant-General, executive officer, of the Department of Mindanao and Jolo. There he studied the "Moro problem" and in June, 1901, he was sent out single handed to cope with the old problem which Spain had shirked and which revolved about the island of Mindanao, where a horde of murderous fanatics, about the operations of the aviators has been closed tight at the War Department, and even Gen. Scriven, after sending the memorandum to the office of the Chief of Staff, would not discuss the status of the aviator squadron. It is generally believed that the aviators today are playing an important part in scouting operations to "catch Villa."

EIGHT U. S. AIRSHIPS TO HUNT OUT VILLA

Ordered to Aid Troops Going
Into Mexico—Capt. Foul-
ers in Charge.

SECOND "WAR" SERVICE

WASHINGTON, March 11.—For the second time since the establishment of the aviation section of the Signal Corps, army aviators are having actual experience in service to-day along the Mexican border. The army aviators saw actual service when the American forces occupied Vera Cruz.

The Secretary of War early to-day ordered Gen. Scott to instruct Gen. Funston "to use as far as possible" the squadron of aircraft stationed at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, to-day in his expedition against Villa. At that fort are eight service machines. There are three other practice machines, but these are not available for service.

These eight service machines make up what is known as the First Squadron. They are commanded by Capt. Benjamin D. Foulers, who has been longer on aviation duty than any other officer in the army. In reports of the Signal Corps he has been termed "the best flier in the army."

The instructions sent to Gen. Funston regarding the aerial squadron followed a hurry up call from the office of the Chief of Staff to Gen. Scriven, chief signal officer, for complete data about the machines available along the Mexican border, and about the stations of all other aircraft in the army.

Only Eight Available.

Col. Samuel Reber, in charge of the aviation section, immediately prepared a memorandum and sent it to Gen. Scott. This memorandum showed only the eight craft of the First Squadron to be available at this time for work in Mexico.

There are nine machines at San Diego, but these are "school machines" and will not be used for service. Four other service machines are in Manila.

Though every source of information

Fine Opening for Young Man With Good Head and \$5,000

A young man with the right stuff in him can secure an interest in a fast-growing, nationally-known company, and will be given an unusual opportunity to develop into one of the company's big men.

Must be American, clean-cut, preferably not over 25 to 26, and have a good head on him. No experience needed, but man who has the makings of a good executive or else an aptitude for selling work will get preference.



Gen. John J. Pershing.
Who it is understood is in com-
mand of the punitive expedition into
Mexico.

Mohammedans, were engaged in the work of killing Indians.

These natives, commanded by their datus, or warlords, who in turn were led by their Sultans, increased the number of raids on coast towns when the American soldiers arrived, and their first check was received in the fight at Bayan, a brilliant, tactical victory for Pershing.

When the Sultan of Bacoal would not be conciliated Pershing, in command of a battalion of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and a section of guns, warned him that Bacoal would be destroyed. In two days the fort in which the Sultan dreamed of perpetual security was only a memory and Pershing's men had received on their bayonets the charge of a hundred maddened Malays. The casualty list for the United States soldiers consisted of two slightly wounded men.

Then other strongholds of the Moros were demolished, one after another, until forty forts were destroyed and the island of Mindanao was placed under subjection, while only two Americans were killed.

Pershing became the military Governor of the island; he became the friend of the subdued natives, was elected a datu by them and sat as judge over their disputes.

In 1903 he was relieved of the command of the Lanao expedition because of illness. Later he led commands against rebellious Moros under the Sultan of Jolo and over them his victory was also complete.

In 1906 he became a Brigadier-General. Under the late President Roosevelt could not have bestowed the rank of Colonel upon Capt. Pershing, so the President gave him the record promotion.

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AGAINST U. S. OWNERSHIP.

Mercantile Marine Views of United
Fruit Co.'s Vice-President.

Government ownership of an American merchant marine will result in the withdrawal of private capital from the enterprise, declared S. G. Schermerhorn,

vice-president of the United Fruit Company, in a statement given out yesterday. An immediate decrease in the number of American ships would be the result of any such step on the part of the government. On the other hand, proper aid in the form of cooperation in meeting foreign competition would bring about far better conditions.

"This would insure to the private owner the cooperation instead of the competition of the government and, as in the bill prepared by the New York Chamber of Commerce, nothing would be done without the sanction of the government Shipping Board."

The Chamber of Commerce bill, Mr. Schermerhorn added, would bring about an increase in the shipbuilding industry and foster an adequate American marine.

Young Drug Users Locked Up.
Edward Schaefer, 19 years old, of 457 Central avenue, Wilkesburg, and George Stevens, aged 25, of 1719 Bergen

street, were arrested yesterday at Humboldt and Boorum streets, Brooklyn, where Stevens besides having a large amount of cocaine had hypodermic needles and tried to jab the sharp point of one into a detective's face. He put up a stout resistance. Both were suffering from the effects of drugs and were remanded for a hearing.



Señor Granados, playing the Recording Piano in the Studio at Aeolian Hall
It is in this way that Duo-Art Record-Rolls are made

AN INTERVIEW WITH SEÑOR GRANADOS ON THE DUO-ART PIANOLA

(Señor Granados is an Officer of the French Academy, a member of the Legion of Honor, an intimate friend of Spanish Royalty—he is the composer of the first thoroughly Spanish opera ever written. The composer, too, of the first opera—produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York—which was ever sung in Spanish outside of Spain.)

"SEÑOR GRANADOS, the distinguished Spanish composer, sat—a dark, slight, intense man—listening to one of his own piano performances reproduced on the Duo-Art Pianola, exactly as he had played it a week before. The notes were rippling upon the keyboard, as if touched by unseen hands—now falling lightly as leaves, now charged with indescribable spirit and power

"It was at a dramatic moment—that in which I saw him first.

"That picture I can never forget.

"As phrase by phrase of his radiant music swept along, Granados' face was rapt with wonder and delight. Now he would listen motionless; now—as if it were impossible to contain himself—his fingers would move as if they danced along the keyboard. Now his head would sink within his hands; now it would be raised in sheer amazement of delight. . . .

"Mon Dieu, it is my portrait!" he exclaimed

"His exquisite 'El Pelele' ceased. 'Señor Granados,' I commenced, 'would you call that a perfect reproduction of your composition?' Does it match your own original performance in every subtlety and shade?"

"It is my portrait—it is my portrait," he kept repeating, as if yet in the thrall of what he had heard.

"Is there even the slightest suggestion of the mechanical in this reproduced performance?" I asked. "Please be very frank."

"Nothing—nothing!" There could be no question of his earnestness. "It is all so truthful, so life-like, so exact a replica of my very touch that my pupils themselves in Barcelona could detect no difference."

"He paused, and after a moment he said, 'Yes, it is so human, so personal to me that, as I have listened to it in a darkened room, I seemed to see myself sitting at the keys. I seemed to feel the very touch of the keys in my finger-tips. . . . So perfect even do I conceive this instrument that I think that those who knew some pianist in his lifetime could almost visualize him once again—call him to very sight through the tremendous suggestion of himself which rises in rhythmic utterance from the music-roll that unfolds his art through the Duo-Art Pianola. . . . To me it is a wonderful fairy-story to reality.'

A DESCRIPTION OF THE DUO-ART PIANOLA

FIRST—The Duo-Art Pianola is an instrument which automatically reproduces the playing of great concert pianists. Through this wonderful instrument you may hear in your own home and whenever you desire, such great artists as Bauer, Hambourg, Gabrilowitch, Saint-Saens—a constantly increasing list of the most famous virtuosi of the piano.

SECOND—The Duo-Art is a genuine Pianola of the finest type. It is an instrument which you, yourself—though you be entirely without musical training—may play with delightful skill.

THIRD—The Duo-Art Pianola is a piano-forte of supreme musical excellence—a Steinway, Weber, or Steck. It is identical in action and appearance with the fine pianos you have always known.

NOTE—The pneumatic system of the Duo-Art is driven by electric power, when played automatically or as a Pianola—there is no pedaling, no physical effort.

The Duo-Art Pianola is made in a variety of beautiful models and by The Aeolian Company exclusively. It is on sale in New York, only at Aeolian Hall. We invite you to come in and hear this astonishing new instrument. Demonstrations at every hour of the day.

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